Fifteen Cents Per Week.

The Chicago Tribune.

"Wants" in "The Tribune"

VOLUME XLVII. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THEY WANT GROVER HERE

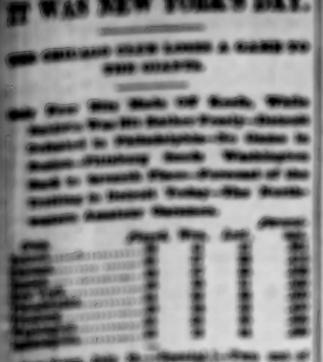
SPARKS AGAIN CHECKED.

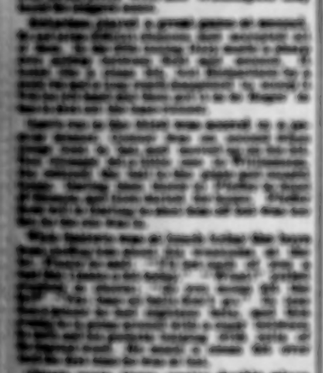
OHIO DEMOCRATS MEET.

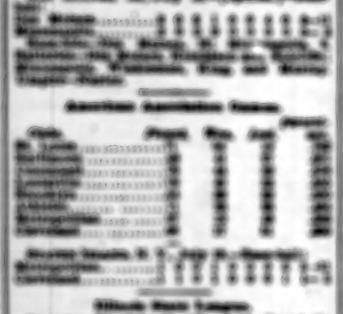
IT IS SIMMERING DOWN.

EASTMAN

IT WAS NEW YORK'S DAY.







NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

TESTING A UNION'S POWER

A SUNDAY ARREST.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1887.

Queen Victoria is predicted for today

Chess Temples by late sultans a further Easter paradise.

The delegates to this deal is said to be fast reaching an end.

Twelve men are arbitrated jurors secured in the landlord trial yesterday.

A sewage cattle quarantine has been established by the Dominion Government.

It is said that there are nearly 400 surplus clerks in Chicago the validity of whose acts may be questioned.

Church $1,000,000 has been subscribed for the ecclesiastic exposition to be held at Cincinnati next year.

Gen. Swaynewin will meet an State convention at Cleveland tomorrow. The fun fight is over the nomination for Governor.

The native of the Queen to Bulgaria's plan asking their approval of the election of Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria are arrests.

The Tribune this morning prints special dispatches from its correspondents throughout the State showing the condition of the hop crop.

Queen votes declined to private in New York yesterday on the announcement of the failure of Julius Bangs, the big Tennessee cotton operator.

A Commissioner will be sent by the Dominion Government to Asia for the purpose of promoting trade between Canada and China and Japan.

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the proposal of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the construction of seven gun-freighters at a total cost of $6,000.

A settlement has been held between the Pennsylvania coke operators and John Harrels, representing the workingmen, and it is hoped that a compromise will be effected.

The Sultan of Turkey seeks to absolve Queen Victoria the responsibility for not signing the Egyptian convention. An understanding between France has resigned.

At the meeting of the City Council last night resolutions extending a formal invitation to President Cleveland to visit Chicago while on his Western tour were adopted.

Ambassador Wilson of Dublin to influence Gay to induce the British Government to use great further evictions in Ireland until the Land bill has been passed by Parliament.

Chairman H. Irvine, it is said, would not object to become a Presidential candidate under certain contingencies. There is said to be a farmer at work distributing Hayes literature.

A general manufacturing exhibition between the French and Switzerland Exhibition. The French are surrounding upon having grounds industry exclusively used by English Exhibits.

The result of the mail and secretion to the United States Treasury which began May 30, 1887, probably be concluded this week. So far the figures will a slight penny's deficiency has been found to be $21,000,000 on hand.

Lyman J. Gage has resigned to the Chairmanship of the Interior from the advisory Boards of the Commissioner of the Gen. and Land Office to the matter of the applications that to enter with forest army certain lands in the Chicago Lake Front.

Work and wreckage prevailed in the Gage preparing and also in the towns to the South of this city, in many other cities there days as late as the 30th, and many fatalities are reported, and despite the cool there a large number of deaths are ordered to Chicago.

The Secretary of the Interior has sustained in the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a commission be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the decisions of certain Grazes made to ascertain whether or not there was fraud in their construction.

Chicago elevators contained last Saturday evening 11,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 600,000 bushels of oats, 41,000 bushels of rye, and 12,000 bushels of barley; total, 13,654,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,000,000 bushels a year ago. The new rate into the Statement of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 6,... 611 for bushels of wheat, 1,172,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of rye, and 60,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,000,000 to wheat and by 200,000 to oats. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago is stated at 61,000 bushels.

The interest for money was fair and rates were well maintained. Investment seven was very moderately active in Chicago. The New York stock market was dull and steady. The Chicago produce markets were quiet, weak, and averaged lower, with [illegible] demand for cash lots of grain, and

more failures to book later values because of poor crop advices. As compared with Saturday corn closed unchanged, lard 2½ cents higher, wheat ½ cent higher, cents ½ cent higher, oats ½ cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, and Seamless 1 cent higher.

It is better for comprehension that the Union League Club of this city has presided an invitation to the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York to deliver the address Feb. 22, 1888, and that he has accepted. His subject will be "The Second Election of the United States." Though Mr. Depew has not had large experience in officeholding and his duties life has been intimately connected with railroading, his political experience and powers, and his comprehensive knowledge of Political affairs are remarkable enough to have entitled him to the appellation of "the statesman of business." The club has made a very excellent choice. As a writer, thinker, and speaker he has few equals and it need be anticipated that he will ignore the fact which the club has not spent for its annual occasion of celebrating National patriotism and having wise decision to Patriot principles in a manner which will not only be memorable in itself, but will also furnish ample compensation for the fears of 1887. It is certain that Mr. Depew will not seek to enlighten his audience on the astounding of any of the Statesmanship chart, and that he will originality influence will divert him from the subject he has chosen.

SAY YES BUT VOTE

The second and most fatal hot wave Chicago has ever experienced has swept over us and, regardless of ban by the lowest mercury ever known, has passed on to other localities. The highest point reached by the thermometer Saturday was 98°, Sunday 100°, which represents ten degrees above the average daily line of the month. The equal average temperature which a succession never has reached 90° Saturday and 97° Sunday—but this was the temperature in an elevation considerably above the influence of heated walls and glaring pavements. It was not the temperature of the streets nor that which for nearly two suffering several stories below the equal service men, and it does not represent the proper evaporations both indoors and outdoors.

The fatality was extraordinary. It was certainly one daughter. Saturday twenty-five victims succumbed to the heat, and Sunday seventy-five more. There are twenty-five as thirty more lying in uncertain to a more or less precarious condition, and when it is considered how many sick persons must have been left further weakened and prostrated and their chances of recovery made uncertain by the terrible heat it is within bounds to say that the death roll for these two days may reach 125. The long list of fatalities shows that places without exception the victims were foreigners and laboring persons. But Sunday have a morning day for the well have been much larger, and might have been appalling. As it was, the increased fatality Sunday must have resulted from unnecessary exposure of those whose systems had been greatly enervated by the week's attack Saturday. Careless exposure, ignorance of the fundamental laws of health, and unrestraint and unprepared hours, proof to the moderate superabound by the heat of Saturday, must have been the causes of the increased fatality on a succeeding day. The poor have suffered terribly, particularly those who are huddled together in tenements or in quarters of the city where there was no escape night or day from the horrible effects of the foetid exhalations and the blazing sun struck a bullet here there.

The fatality is full of warnings. It does not seem possible that another wave of this kind can await us this season, but the season is by no means yet over and the lesson is too important not to be learned. The precautions which should be observed in hot weather are within the reach of almost every one, and when adopted will go far to secure comfort, health, and immunity from danger. To keep the cool clear of thronging of heat and heat and bands engaged in the ordinary occupations, unless they necessitate dangerous exposure, is better than thinking about the late and worrying about making to keep cool. The skin can be kept in a healthy condition by cleanliness, and frothy clothing is a good protector. Fresh fruits and vegetables are within the reach of almost every one, and none should be left alone. There is no danger to water if it is pure, not too cold, and not taken in too large quantities, but there is the most alarming danger in alcoholic drinks, which excite the heated blood still more. It is doubtful whether non-drinkers or total abstainers by long odds as they can when system has not been prostrated. As to who has not violated the plain rules of health and strength, but even those who are in the most danger may greatly guard against it by a little care and thought. Advice and by the clergymen of which pre-eminent.

The fearful wave, however, has now passed by. The great exercise clouds piled up in the west Sunday afternoon and shut out the sun. There was the welcome sound of thunder and sight of lightning and a few drops of rain, which fell too fast. The change did not come, however, until the northeast wind upon sweeping over the lake as probably as a thunderbolt from Heaven. Cool, pleasant air now and drowsy system down and wide, to which it, and breathed in great draughts of the lifegiving coolness, and as the mercury fell before its rush and it swept on over the lower city the sun shone out once more and most lovers as serenely and beautifully behind the dated clouds as if it had not been engaged in merciless slaughter. It was occasioned by the north west and formerly opposed.

IT IS NO USE THAT KIDS.

Now that the long-continued heat wave has passed over it is to refer to look back thankfully at the dangers escaped. The mercury has in this city on a long one, though it is probably a smaller percentage of the population than that which succumbed to the heat in several other cities of the Union. The infliction not only furnished plenty of cause for suffering, but also an opportunity for reviews and medical men to air their knowledge and tell what they know, or do not think, about the cause of the destruction and the philosophy of sometimes. In regard to the latter there is one point that has not yet been brought out, though it is important enough to be written in letters of gold and posted up in every residence and place of business in the country. It is that the danger of drinking is very far greater than in health, as in temperance. If anyone, the person who drinks as much alcoholic liquor as he considers the average human his warm or strength and thereby invites the severest of disease, and the drinking of any kind seriously imperils profuse perspiration. But the latter is of itself a serious operation, and those who perspire freely find themselves in possession of a safety-valve the value of which can scarcely be stated in words. The great secret of danger lies in a sudden suppression of the natural disposition by the use of cold drinks. It is reading cold drinks the system has able to save some out of ten, when death is accounted to be due to hot weather, and the taking of ice or perennial drinks is the earliest and surest safety of bringing about his awfully soothing. He was who values health and wish to the

planets his, intimates, informants, or associates to keep possession of any one of the gone, and especially not to be turned aroun, when the system is already at fever heat and has all it can do to preserve the equilibrium of natural and external temperature, which is absolutely essential to health. In all cases the saving of cooling the stomach both as more indigestion by succeeding that the natural organs, but in no instance is this done the circulation of the blood, during it from our part of the frame to more congestion to another. The more near the person is to perspiration continuously the greater is the danger. In general terms it may be stated that the temperature of cool food and cross chilled drinks is very nearly that of the external air when the latter feels comfortable, and the danger incurred by departing from that point is mainly increased when the external temperature is far away from what the body has been used before to be normal. Attention to these facts may be the means of preventing much suffering and many deaths during the remnant of the time which may be instinctively expected to sweep across the part of the world during the next few weeks.

THE FIGHT MADE IN BOSTON.

Right art in Boston is leading to create here a somewhat disgraceful kind of hostility. It will be remembered that a prominent photographer of that city some weeks ago got himself into no end of trouble by taking several pictures of young ladies at Concord, which evening the Star-Spangled Banner of Boston, in an exceedingly excited editorial. The editorially reminiscents of the matter are as the photographer from prosecution on the charge of printing obscene pictures. The entire matter crept up one Sunday and in Bunk Sunday, a law enforcements quarter of the city, and another photographer has been arrested for taking pictures of young women young on Bunk gentlemen. In the letter of the Boston Olympus were not in the habit of wearing much suits in the way of apparel than that which nature provided them to wear in inferred that the re-observations Bunk women were not over-burdened with garments. It appears that these young ladies had been in the Art Museum and become enamored of the figured statuettes and were desirous of reproducing their type of the Greek ones, and the first connection with the dangerous and very elastic argument that is the gem of Bunk-an park.

The case seems to be question of over Boston and experience the arguments which the advocates of industrial culture are making against the entry of Greek. That city has reached its highest development in fine arts, and here for the most part is the center of the country. Its art and its museums contribute the greater to the interest of the visitor, and here for the most part the proficiency of art and art work skilled always to very nearly that of the colored as when the latter feels comfortable, and the danger incurred by departing from that point is mainly increased when the external temperature is far away from what the body has been used before to be normal. Attention to these facts may be the means of preventing much suffering and many deaths during the remnant of the time which may be instinctively expected to sweep across the part of the world during the next few weeks.

THE FIGHT MADE IN BOSTON.

Right art in Boston is leading to create here a somewhat disgraceful kind of hostility. It will be remembered that a prominent photographer of that city some weeks ago got himself into no end of trouble by taking several pictures of young ladies at Concord, which evening the Star-Spangled Banner of Boston, in an exceedingly excited editorial. The editorially reminiscents of the matter are as the photographer from prosecution on the charge of printing obscene pictures. The entire matter crept up one Sunday and in Bunk Sunday, a law enforcements quarter of the city, and another photographer has been arrested for taking pictures of young women young on Bunk gentlemen. In the letter of the Boston Olympus were not in the habit of wearing much suits in the way of apparel than that which nature provided them to wear in inferred that the re-observations Bunk women were not over-burdened with garments. It appears that these young ladies had been in the Art Museum and become enamored of the figured statuettes and were desirous of reproducing their type of the Greek ones, and the first connection with the dangerous and very elastic argument that is the gem of Bunk-an park.

The case seems to be question of over Boston and experience the arguments which the advocates of industrial culture are making against the entry of Greek. That city has reached its highest development in fine arts, and here for the most part is the center of the country. Its art and its museums contribute the greater to the interest of the visitor, and here for the most part the proficiency of art and art work skilled always to very nearly that of the colored as when the latter feels comfortable, and the danger incurred by departing from that point is mainly increased when the external temperature is far away from what the body has been used before to be normal. Attention to these facts may be the means of preventing much suffering and many deaths during the remnant of the time which may be instinctively expected to sweep across the part of the world during the next few weeks.

IT WOULD BE A BLESSING.

It is now several weeks since Chairman Cherry suggested Mr. Grover's name for the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois. The suggestion evidently called forth no response on the one hand nor any special opposition on the other. There is no reason to suppose that it produced much impression one way or the other. The nomination is not a prize to be coveted. For once even the Republican party was organized in this has the State failed to go. Nominations to a Governorship and Presidential year, and there is nothing very attractive about the nativity of a future term. In 1884 the feeling on the part of the Democratic nominees the State was that if Mayor Harrison carried the nomination and Cook County worked him to have it, he proved to be the most likely to win. Such it and was the case. No experienced politician is trusting the nomination, and but the satisfaction, if satisfaction it was, of being beaten two hundred Cleveland. Hardly was the 30,000 greater than Governor's. Whether that year has for at the time was one of the campaign or not is hardly safe to hazard. Up to that time he had been naturally lucky in the general party. Fortune had smiled upon him so often and so long that he has an idea that possible he could "break the mark" of Illinois Democracy. He not only has the power, but deserved a fatal setback as a politician. Up to that time he had commanded the solid support of the whole party, the party to the State in the fiscal of Blue district; but the passage of the High License bill broke the charm and rendered the powerful local trending class indifferent to his political fortune, and he was "played out."

Mr. Grover is a Democrat and has held office a good while, but he has never been regarded as a politician. He never mastered the party interest being much known except as an able young lawyer. Like Mr. Washburne, the present incumbent of that office, he attended strictly to business and won the confidence of the people without regard to party. When he ran for Mayor's interest the rest of the Democratic ticket was heavily defeated. His own election was due to Republican votes. The Republicans of Cook County recognize the true character of the office. He has made a good prosecutor—fearless, able, and industrious. A few months ago he was elevated to the bench, and before his name is talked seven of high honor and great usefulness. But he cannot be both a judge and a politician. The people elevated a man to his favor, electing him Judge in advance of the nomination of the term as State's Attorney under the supposition that he would fill out a judicial term. He could not expect to resign seven months if he accepted a nomination that was of confidence and so use the term as a stepping-stone to a political nomination. Those who want the best service in the support the ticket [illegible] would feel [illegible] the wrong of the

appeal, asking it to take him from a bench of usefulness.

Apart from the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Grover was elected to the last fall, in order to enter upon the campaign and perform the duties of a candidate Governor for the party throughout the State, he would have to resign the Judgeship. Upon Democratic was filling a judicial office, and there was no impropriety in his continuing to fill it while he took the stump; but the session must not be dragged through the end of a political campaign. The attempt to do it would of itself be fatal to a man's candidacy, however strong a might be otherwise. To accept the Gubernatorial nomination would necessitate retirement from the bench. Even if the Democrats had the fleeting faith of electing their State ticket in Illinois this year which is extremely improbable, Mr. Grover is probably no more fitted for the Governorship than Governor of other Democrats in Illinois, and he would exit to the peril of an ordinary politician instead of following the path of professional politician. But with the moral certainty of being beaten he would be improving every the one golden opportunity of a lifetime. We are inclined to believe that he views the matter in just this light himself, and would regard such a nomination as a blessing from every possible point of observation, and that no partisan pressure will induce him to consent it.

SAVING SINNERS IN LITTLE SNIVEL.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, the leading prelate of the Roman Catholic Church and the special representative of the Pope in the country, has inaugurated a rigorous crusade against liquor drinking and reading which is not entirely in accord for record the limits of the [illegible] Bunk. Father Edward Dolan, one of the Cardinal's priests, addressing the congregation of St. Vincent's Church in Baltimore Sunday, alluded to the "shameful and disgraceful violation of the Bunk law and the "city ordinance by the saloonkeepers. They "break the quality of intoxicating "drink they sell," he said, "after hours Saturday night and all day Sunday. They "enjoy immunity through their influence "with the city politicians." The officers of the law are alleged "by the promise of "money, or patronage, or influence or sheriff "the votes." The policemen fail of their duty through fear of losing their places. The consequence of the lose and evasion of the system, according to Father Dolan, is that there "is scarcely a Bunk in which beer "and whisky cans do not abound. The ugly "dirty men," said the priest, "who has "nothing else to occupy a letters, and every "vacant house is turned into a whisky shop. "In the degrees of parts of the city," Thousands of Catholic young men spend the Sundays in these saloons and the priests, and "in consequence the churches are "empty." The reverend gentleman complained that on the very parish the saloons crowded up to the very church doors, being the closest to the members.

What Father Dolan said concerning the condition of the city parish in reference to the unreverend and backsliding influence of the saloons is true of thousands of other Catholic parishes scattered all over the United States, but more especially so of the numerous parishes of the big cities. New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis and New Orleans have their Sunday saloons that crowd to the church doors, where they greedily entice hundreds of large sums of money in return for the ruin of young men who are fast acquiring dangerous appetites for strong drink, and where the associated influences that are inimical of the law and the entire officers are afraid to interfere it.

But now in Cardinal Gibbons and his plenary program to suppress the Sunday-drinking evil in Baltimore! They will only largely but not wholly do away matters, they say. Father Dolan said Sunday: "There are two many saloons. There ought "to be one saloon to every 1,000 people, "but there are over 1,000 and there is "$2,000 per year is charged to save one." This enormous higher license is one of the remedies. The proprietors of the saloons will be more careful in observing the law if the fee is made $1,000. The number being reduced, there will influence over politicians will be reduced in proportion. The temptations to young men will not be so great nor so frequent.

But, while a $1,000 license fee will do much to mitigate the evil, the influence of the church properly exercised among Roman Catholics will do vastly more. It is evident that the attack made Sunday is in accordance with the settled purpose of the Cardinal and the energy to give full effect to the decree of the Third Plenary Council of the Church in the United States to discourage Roman Catholics from becoming saloonkeepers and to refuse them to the traffic in part. Bishop Ireland of St. Paul has already acted in this direction with gratifying success. The Council of Roman Catholic saloonkeepers in the St. Paul Diocese is much smaller now than formerly. It will be remembered, too, that Ignatius Donnelly, one of the members of Bishop Ireland's flock, led the movement in the Minnesota Legislature last winter which resulted in a $1,000 license fee for the big cities of the State. Cardinal Gibbons is to build acting independently of the Roman Catholic authorities, and will no doubt be successful in Maryland as well as Bishop Ireland has been in Minnesota, he will do well. The movement is sure to extend. The action of the Cardinal practically commits the church to the policy of higher license and discouragement of as much saloonkeeping by Catholics.

Of course the whisky-selling members of the Papal Church will protest and threaten, as they are now doing at Baltimore, where they are said to be "indignantly canvassing "Cardinal Gibbons and Father Dolan that "they are the heartiest contributors to the "church, and that some of the converted "windows in the church structure were "placed in honor of saloonkeepers." Probably the Cardinal has come to the conclusion that the immortal souls of "a host of ex-saloon "are not worth of as host to religion, and that they are far from adding to intelligent Catholic. He may also have come to the conclusion that the power of home doctrine would better effect in live on moderate income than on large rum channel by saloonkeepers in the transgression of divine and human law by those "heavy contributors." Catholic private merchants will doubtless get on Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Ireland are doing. They are bound as churchmen under Papal decree to do so. They are under moral obligation to discourage the liquor trade. They can do a vast deal of good if they will try. During the ninety and the responsibility being placed on them by their superiors and in virtue of their position, they will be guilty of wrongful dereliction of duty if they fail to act.

The shipment which Germany is now building to encircle the Baltic and North Seas, the first ones of which are due within a month ago by the German Emperor, is destined to play an important part in the new and naval operations of the European powers, though no one can tell as to the exact [illegible]. It will run from Kiel across Holstein to the mouth of the Elbe, a five mile canal, to the river from Hamburg. The distance is only about forty miles, but it will save a distance of 300 miles, a portion of which is through the dangerous Skagerrak and Cattegat. The cost of the canal is estimated at $20,000,000 and the time for its completion [illegible] two years. When finished the largest German ironclads can make the trip from the Baltic to the Atlantic in a couple of hours. The effect must be not only greatly to increase the value of the German commercial marine, but also to enormously enhance the naval facility and efficacy of the navy. Germany will have a direct outlet to the Atlantic and may yet make her navy as formidable on her coast.

Suing a Working Delegate.

Michael Reilly has brought a suit in the Circuit Court involving issues of the gravest importance against Peter Young, the "working delegate" of the Railroad Plank, No. 1, of this city. The circumstances which led to the suit are these: Reilly is an expert horse and saddle-trainer, having learned the trade in Germany. Soon after he came to this country he obtained a lucrative position in the Bonta Harvey riding-school. He became a member of the order and contributed to its fund in good standing until last June, when he fell behind in the payment of his dues. Thereafter he refused to pay the assessments, but was nevertheless required through the new organization of the railroading officer, Peter-man Clegg, a "working delegate" of the working company or people of varying of work engaged through the "spring of" of the assessment of the rules in good standing. The Reilly-Harvey Company parted in this manner, and during the fashionable the new rider Young through those agency he was forced out of employment, for the full amount of the wages he would have earned had he been permitted to work. In justice, it has to apply be a contract to the full amount of the declaration of the suit are proved. He appears to have been a valuable workingman. He was formerly employed by the engineering party. Democratic Labora gone through the instrumentality of "working Delegate" Clegg. He has been prevented from obtaining employment ever since through the same agency. He still is the proprietor of Democratic-ing property of considerable cost to him and desires, he says, exclusive evidence of this, of income to support some national "and a private gentleman. He has writing, he says, records, his Clegg would not permit him, and Delegate Young, No. 1, upheld the "working delegate." The case is docketed, is a somewhat important one.

In connection with the entire many readers of San Francisco will recall the case not last to a labor scheme concerning the organization of the Steamer and Railroad Unions by Union Pacific, and of the heavy fall, by a considerable loss. An effectively all the members against organize that the railroad unions have been so lately in the envy of their associate arm about. The chosen means employ a new plank the enemy without consulting the membership unions have set up by Young. The policy pursued outside Barbo is the co-operation of the general union formed by the organization, to assist in the [illegible] of the Pacific Railroad Company, and is the assimilation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is a [illegible] failure of dealing with local workingmen. Young it would seem to have evidence a portion of course. Some might to secure consolidated railroads against "Working Delegate." Even if the facts are as set forth in the suit, if the payment should be extended from Young, the Railroad Unions, for a might be to have reappointed. The progress of the case will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Why Jeff Davis Was Not Tried for Treason.

Atlanta, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Editor of the Constitution: In your issue of yesterday in which you [illegible] to [illegible] Davis and the war, you [illegible] to think they should be.

JEFF.

There were several reasons. In the first place it was a disputed question whether he should be tried by court-martial or by the United States Court in the military body. Second, should he be tried for complicity in the assassination plot or for treason? In the early months and to the time to reach counties in the country in the question. Third, if tried for treason, he was then indicted in the regular way by the United States Grand Court in Richmond, Va. He had been the first indictment in Virginia District Judge Underwood in May, 1866, by the Grand Jury of the district, for about two years. The Grand Jurors, with [illegible] sympathies, disagreed on true and ignoramus. President Johnson desired to be in full sympathy with that movement as was but to some extent also to the conciliatory manner with the Southerners. Fourth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be in the [illegible] party, and that the [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Fifth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Sixth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Seventh, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Eighth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Ninth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. Tenth, the Government believed that the [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible] party.

An Important Prohibition Movement.

A movement has been inaugurated by the Executive Committee of the Reading Railroad Company and anti-partisan prohibition the shipments of coal to [illegible] dealers, whether in or out of this State, who shall be found guilty of selling liquor on Sunday. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party.

A coal head on the shoulders of every man who has any share in controlling the policy of the Reading Railroad Company, and the movement is a most commendable one. It will be the means of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to the [illegible] party. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party. The movement has already [illegible] of coal dealers in this State, and it is [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] will be [illegible] to the [illegible] party.

Notes in the United States.

Dun's [illegible] review says in general of the business situation during the past week: "Speculation is unusually active, but legitimate business shows little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

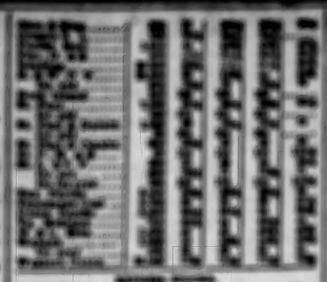
HE CALLED LORD A SNOB.

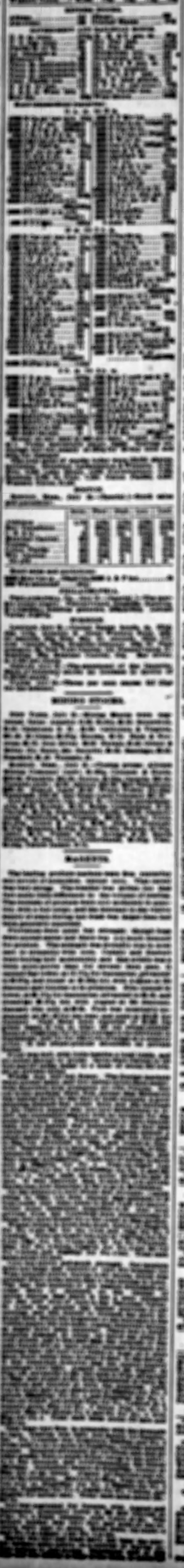
Settlement of the Scottish Parliament—Fury Exclusion in the Lord Mayor—Lord Rosebery Writes a Letter That Stamps a Man—Rumbling the French Army—The Egyptian Question—Foreign Press Opinions.

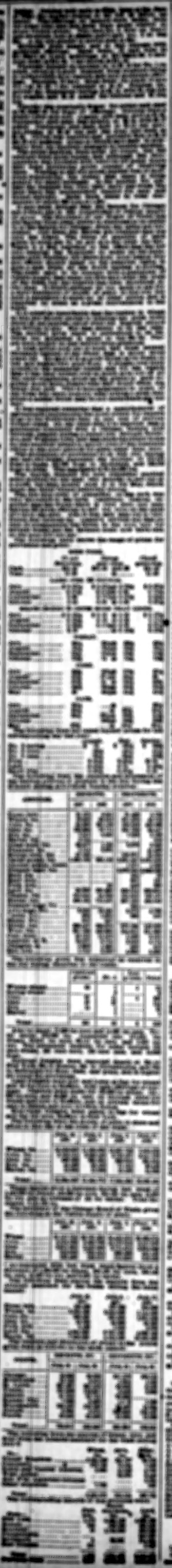
London, July 31.—Walter Shaw Long, Conservative, called attention in the Commons this afternoon to the breach of privilege committed Friday in the letter to Dr. Charles Eugene Lewis Tennant, Chronicle, in calling the Lords a "damned snob." Continuing, Long said he had by letter warned Dr. Tennant of his determination to bring the matter before the House. Notwithstanding this, Tennant had not atoned, although he had full knowledge that his presence was required to defend himself. The facts of the case were that Long having been Tennant had complained that the note had not been returned to a certain witness, and sending him in the letter asked him what was the matter and if anything was wrong in the record of Brussels. Tennant replied: "Dear a Tory won't you? I wish to God, then, you wouldn't speak to me. I never will you because Tories serve to speak to me. [Cries of shame.] Talk to your own damned lot." [Long interrupted: "I regret extremely that I didn't wait to be spoken to." Tennant then went on: "Keep your damned tongue to your damned self. Don't dream of writing to me. I'll not answer you. Don't address me. Don't speak to me. Don't dream of speaking to me. Don't write to me. Don't look at me. Don't think of me. Don't speak of me. Don't write of me. Don't look at me. Don't think of me. Don't speak of me. Don't write of me. Don't look at me. Don't think of me. Don't speak of me. Don't write of

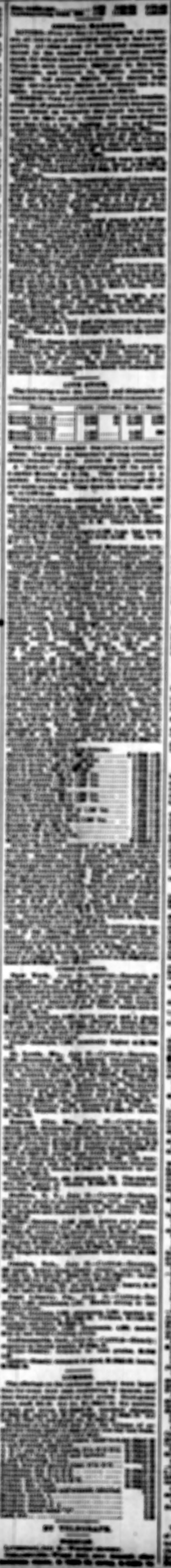
Francis B. Peabody & Co.
BUILDING LOANS
ON EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORABLE TERMS.
No. 115 Dearborn Street
To Banks and Bankers.

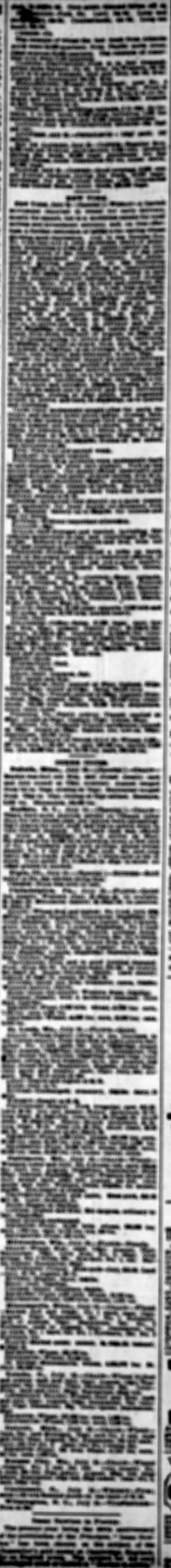
BUSINESS.











BUYER'S GUIDE
TO THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF CHICAGO.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
SAW & PLANING MILL MACHINERY
SAW MILLS
SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY
DECLARATION
of the Condition of
The Prudential Fire Association of Chicago.
PROFILE HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.
CRESSON SPRINGS, PENN.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
TAR-OID
PILES, "ITCH" ECZEMA
WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE
Fremont Point House,

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

HER STERN CRUSHED IN.

THE FIELDS ARE PARCHED

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS ALL OF THE

Agent Members of the Chicago Real Estate Board,

Each of whom have taken out License from the City of Chicago as Real Estate Brokers, and are recognized Legal Real Estate Agents of this city, and the

PUBLIC WILL BE PROTECTED

In any business transactions consummated through the members of the Board.

NO BROKER

Is legally authorized to transact a Real Estate and Loan Business unless he has obtained a License from the city for that purpose, and renders an liable to a criminal prosecution and heavy fine for transacting business without a license.

Owners Will Do Well to Consult This List:

The following members of the Board are absent on account of being Yankee enterprising:

The Gold and Silver

SELLETT'S

Are the Best and Cheapest.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Jewelers, Diamond Setters, Silver, and Opticians,

CORNER MADISON & CLARK-STS.

The Chicago Times without fuss or red tape supplies subscribers, postage free, daily weekly and semi-weekly.

AREND'S KUMISS,

The wonderful sanitary tonic. A cure for Dyspepsia, Consumption, Debility, Nervousness, Malaria, and Kidney Diseases. When the stomach rejects all other food, Kumiss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and restoring the lost tone to all tissue, nerve and muscle. The best tonic in all cases of nervous exhaustion, enfeebled digestion, and broken down constitutions. Ordered by the entire Medical Faculty of this city. Used in hundreds of families. Depot, 8 ARCADE, Clarke, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

The advantageous business property, known as the Times Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. Apply to

MONUMENTS,

HARVEY'S.

Received Today.

Entirely

NEW STOCK

THIN COATS AND VESTS.

100 Styles of Woolens from which We Make to Order.

Suits, $24

Pants, $8

For a Limited Time.

84 & 86 State-st.

HARVEY'S.

HARVEY'S.

Indianapolis Classical Schools.

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.

ST. DEACON ACADEMY

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

MITCHELL'S

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.

Illinois Conservatory of Music.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Mrs. Charles P. Town and family with Mrs. E. H. Wilcox's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], left yesterday morning for the seaside at Newport, R. I.

A letter has been received from Postmaster Field, who is at Hot Springs, Ark., by Mayor H. Kreiter. It says that Mr. Field's health is improving, and that permanent benefit is likely to result.

Frank A. Dudgeon, late agent for Stephen A. Lake in Block 1, Hyde Park, is suing for $5,000 the assistant agent of Madison and Wells streets, with a view to recovering $1,000 which he claims is due him from the latter on commissions.

President J. H. Bowen, of the National Bottlers' and Hotel Owners' Association, called at the Tribune office yesterday afternoon to announce that the local members are preparing to entertain the visiting delegates in a manner befitting the occasion. The convention will begin its session in Chicago on Wednesday, August 3, and will last two days.

Three pillow cases which Henry Arnold, Hyde Park, alleges were stolen from his residence by a Swede named Peter Johnson, were found by a Tribune reporter in the possession of Johnson's landlady, Mrs. Mary Peterson, 3,000 Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday afternoon. Johnson was arrested and fined $5 and costs in the Hyde Park Police Court.

The funeral and burial services for John F. Tribbey, a Tribune train agent, who died at Grand Crossing Saturday night, will be held at the residence of his father, 1,000 Fulton street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pallbearers will be Messrs. Frank Hall, Frank Hoffman, Frank Hoffman, jr., Frank Hoffman, 3d, Frank Hoffman, 4th, and Frank Hoffman, 5th.

Michael Lynch, watchman of Officer Dinneen, was held at the coroner's death yesterday morning by a coroner's jury that could not agree, after being out all night, upon the cause of the death of Lynch's wife, who died suddenly on Saturday morning. The jury finally decided to let the matter rest.

Officer Thomas Murphy arrested in the Thirteenth a man who was driving a horse in a reckless manner with reins. He was locked up in the Desplaines Street Station under the charge of Superintendent Brennan. Yesterday morning Murphy was fined $5 and costs by Judge Horton.

The statement has been made in connection with the complaint of John Bennett that the [illegible] were arrested on a warrant charging them with [illegible] from the Kingsbury Block by the [illegible] Company. Bennett, it seems, is a [illegible] of the company, and has been [illegible] for some time past. He was [illegible] by the company, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the company. Bennett has [illegible] the [illegible] of the company, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the company.

Officer Dan Sullivan on Trial.

The trial of Patrolman Sullivan, the young South Side officer charged with [illegible] Frank Hoffman, a boy of [illegible] years, by [illegible] him with a club, was begun in Judge Gary's court yesterday morning. The [illegible] of the boy's father, Frank Hoffman, [illegible] the [illegible] of the boy, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the boy. The [illegible] of the boy, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the boy. The [illegible] of the boy, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the boy. The

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE DISCOVERED LAKE.

FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

BELL-NYE MEETS A CITIZEN.

SUPERSTAT OPINION IN JAPAN.

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FARM AND COAL LANDS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

EXCURSIONS.

LOAN & OFFICE FIXTURES.

RAILROADS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

PATENTS.

BOARDING.

STEAMBOATS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

FURNISHED WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.

MUSICAL.

DANCING, MANNERS, &c.

PROFESSIONAL.

BICYCLES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS

STATE LINE.

NEW MONTREAL,

VIA NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.